

Sharon's Ouster Urged in Report on Massacre

Begin Sharply Criticized for 'Indifference'; Government in Turmoil

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In a stunning rebuke to the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Israeli commission that investigated the Beirut massacre of Palestinian refugees declared Tuesday that Israel bears clear "indirect responsibility" for the slaughter and called for the removal of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

The report plunged the Begin government into turmoil and produced intense pressure for Mr. Sharon to resign. The Israeli cabinet met in emergency session for

The Lebanon troop withdrawal talks adjourned and Israel's delegation was called home. Page 2.

more than an hour to discuss the findings, but reached no decision. The cabinet is to meet again Wednesday afternoon.

A senior official said after the cabinet meeting that there was near-unanimous support for following the commission's recommendations. The official noted pointedly that those recommendations include two possible courses of action for Mr. Sharon — his resignation or dismissal by Mr. Begin.

But Avraham Shapira, head of the ultraorthodox Agudat Israel Party, which is part of the government coalition, urged Mr. Begin as saying at a meeting Tuesday afternoon that he would neither fire Mr. Sharon nor ask for his resignation. It appeared that many members of the Begin government hoped the defense minister would

take the step on his own, relieving some of the pressure on the government.

Mr. Begin remained silent on the question throughout the day.

[Reuters reported Tuesday night that Mr. Sharon, speaking to members of Mr. Begin's Herut Party in Tel Aviv, said the army officers rebuked by the commission had given their hearts and souls to the defense of Israel.

[To loud applause, Mr. Sharon read the names of the four senior officers criticized by the commission and said: "The lie is an honored one." He made no mention of his own intentions, saying that the government had decided not to discuss the matter in public.]

In its report, the three-member judicial board of inquiry called explicitly for the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Sharon — it spared Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan from a similar recommendation only because his term as army chief of staff expires in April.

Mr. Begin was sharply criticized for showing "absolutely no interest" in the actions of the Lebanese Christian militia units after he learned of their entry into the camps, and for the "indifference" the commission said he bears "a certain degree of responsibility."

But the panel made no recommendation as to Mr. Begin's fitness to remain as the head of the Israeli government.

The commission called for the removal of Major General Yehoshua Sagiv from his post as chief of military intelligence and recommended that Brigadier General Amnon Yaron, who was the



Prime Minister Menachem Begin discusses the massacre commission findings with an aide, Eliahu Ben-Elissar.

commander of all Israeli forces in Beirut at the time of the massacre, be demoted from field command for at least three years.

Other officials involved in the investigation, including Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Major General Amir Drori, the army's northward commander, and the unnamed

head of the country's intelligence service, the Mossad, were criticized to one degree or another but were not subjected to recommendations of dismissal or demotion.

The sharpest criticism was leveled at Mr. Sharon, the main architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June, three months before

the massacre of hundreds of residents of the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps Sept. 16-18. It dismissed Mr. Sharon's reasons for his actions and said that his "humanitarian obligation" and the likely "political damage" to Israel from the decision to send the Christian Phalangist units into the camps "did not concern him in the least."

In its 108-page report, released in Hebrew and English Tuesday morning, the panel rejected the Begin government's contention that it could not have foreseen the prospect of a massacre when it allowed the Phalangist units into the refugee camps and that it acted as swiftly as possible to end the slaughter.

"In our view, everyone who had anything to do with events in Lebanon should have felt apprehension about a massacre in the camps if armed Phalangist forces were to be moved into them without the [Israeli Defense Forces] exercising concrete and effective supervision and scrutiny of them," the inquiry board declared.

There was no such supervision or forethought, the report said. Moreover, the panel added, "it is clear from the course of events that when the reports began to arrive about the actions of the Phalangists in the camps, no proper heed was taken of these reports, the correct conclusions were not drawn from them, and no emergency and immediate actions were taken to restrain the Phalangists and put a stop to their actions."

The commission said the slaughter was the work of the Phalangist militiamen alone. It said it found no evidence that Israeli soldiers or



The Associated Press
Defense Minister Ariel Sharon leaves a cabinet meeting held to discuss the findings of a state inquiry on the massacre at West Beirut Palestinian camps in September.

U.S. Strategic Panel Studying New ICBM, Armored Launchers

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces is considering recommending development of a small intercontinental missile with a single warhead that could be deployed in specially armored carriers, according to sources close to the panel.

They said this would be in addition to recommending that the proposed MX missiles be placed in existing silos.

The sources said the small missile could be driven around military bases in the armored vehicles or carried to different bases by helicopter.

The armoring and design of the carriers, said to be a dramatic breakthrough in technology, combined with their mobility, would supposedly allow the missiles to survive a first strike by Soviet nuclear weapons.

The 11-member panel was chosen last month not only to examine a basing plan but also to review the entire program to modernize the U.S. strategic arsenal. Its goal is to develop a package to correct what many military experts say are weaknesses in the strategic arsenal that would be acceptable to diverse interests in the Reagan administration and Congress.

The panel, headed by a former White House national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, is to make its recommendations to Mr. Reagan by Feb. 18. Mr. Reagan is expected to make new proposals to Congress after March 1.

Several panel members and officials connected with the study of the mobile missile are said to be urging a delay in both reports so that they can further study technical aspects of the design and consult with key legislators.

Several panel members expect broad backing for the single-warhead missile. Neither the Pentagon nor Mr. Reagan are obliged to follow the panel's advice, but the stature of its members will give it a persuasive voice. Among the members are Alexander M. Haig Jr., a former secretary of state; Richard Helms, a former director of central



The Associated Press
BUSH IN PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France, left, and Vice President George Bush at the Elysée Palace on Mr. Bush's sixth stop of a seven-nation tour of Western Europe. Mr. Bush, in meetings Tuesday with Mr. Mitterrand and the external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, and at a news conference, predicted a U.S. economic recovery that would also help Western Europe.

Possible U.S. Link to Barbie Cited

Accounts Say He Gave Information, Was Protected

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

bloc French efforts to bring him to trial?

According to German records, Barbie was born Oct. 25, 1913, in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn. He was a member of the Hitler Youth and joined the SD, the secret service of the SS, the Nazi elite force, in 1935 and the Nazi party in 1937. After the German military drive into Western Europe he served in Lyons since the end of the war and about his possible links with U.S. intelligence agencies.

Barbie, 69, had already been sentenced to death in absentia by postwar military tribunals in France, and the questions concern the ability of a Nazi war criminal to have evaded French justice through apparent ties to the Americans.

In increasingly detailed accounts since Barbie was expelled by Bolivia and arrived in France on Saturday, a Frenchman credited with tracking down the fugitive and a former U.S. intelligence officer have asserted that Barbie was aided in his escape after the war by U.S. authorities.

The accounts maintain that U.S. agents protected Barbie from French officials and paid him in return for information on other Nazis and for intelligence information from the Soviet zone of occupied Germany.

A State Department spokesman asked Monday about the allegations involving Barbie, replied that the department routinely refused comment on intelligence matters. The CIA, which had not yet been established in the immediate post-war years, referred queries to the Pentagon. Officials there said they were looking into the matter.

Among the questions raised by the new accounts are these: Where did Barbie disappear after the Nazi surrender in 1945? Was he assisted in his efforts to escape? If so, by whom? Did U.S. authorities hide Barbie and did they

showed that French security officials had met U.S. opposition when they located Barbie and tried to get him to testify in a war crimes trial in 1948.

A corroborating account was given Monday by a university professor who said he had been a U.S. intelligence agent who had paid and supervised Barbie in 1948.

The professor, Erhard Dabringhaus of Wayne State University in Detroit, said that he had recognized Barbie last weekend on television as a man who had been put in his charge in Germany in 1948.

Mr. Dabringhaus, 65, said he was working as a civilian agent for U.S. Army counterintelligence in 1948 when he was ordered to drive to Memmingen to pick up Barbie from hiding and take him to a safe house in Augsburg.

The professor said he had received a weekly report from Barbie giving information on other missing Nazis and other data and in return had paid him \$1,700 a month. Mr. Dabringhaus said that later he was commissioned as a major and reassigned elsewhere. He said he had never heard from Barbie again.

According to Serge Klarsfeld, a Paris lawyer whose father was killed by the Nazis and who with his wife, Beate, was instrumental in finding Barbie, U.S. intelligence recruited Barbie before 1948. Later, Mr. Klarsfeld said, it protected him from a German charge that he had stolen jewelry in Kassel, Germany, in 1946.

Citing French government records and his own research and interviews, Mr. Klarsfeld said the Americans had installed Barbie under several false identities in a safe house in Stadtbergen, near Augsburg and Munich.

He said he had known that Barbie had been an SD officer but had learned of his atrocities from one of Barbie's companions, Kurt Merck.

"I should have arrested him," he said. "But I was told to work with him."

U.S. Churches Offering Salvadorans Sanctuary

By Larry Stammer
Los Angeles Times Service

story. But the involvement of churches is relatively new. About 20 congregations across the United States have publicly offered sanctuaries to illegal aliens and at least nine more are expected to join them next month on the third anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, an outspoken human rights advocate.

A four-year sentence was demanded for Hiro Miyama, former chairman of Marubeni, who had testified that in 1972 he had conveyed to Mr. Tanaka Lockheed's wish to give him \$2.1 million as a political contribution.

The four men are charged with perjury and foreign-exchange violations.

Mr. Tanaka, 64, resigned as prime minister in 1974, following a scandal over financial dealings unrelated to Lockheed. He withdrew from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party after his arrest in 1976. However, he still heads the party's largest faction and he was partly responsible for Mr. Nakasone's rise to power last November.

A total of 16 high-ranking Japanese business and government officials were brought to trial in the scandal.



Erhard Dabringhaus

Resignation Set By D'Aubuisson

Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — Roberto d'Aubuisson, said Tuesday he would step down as president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly once work on drafting a new constitution is finished in 8 to 10 weeks.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, head of the right-wing National Republican Alliance, threatened to resign as assembly president last week unless the house nullified a cabinet appointment it had approved. But the assembly disregarded his threat and reaffirmed its appointment of a moderate as health minister instead of a member of Mr. d'Aubuisson's party.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said one of the most startling bits of information Barbie had provided concerned a purported uranium mine near Aue in the Soviet zone of Germany that indicated that Soviet scientists might have been working on an atomic bomb.

He said he had known that Barbie had been an SD officer but had learned of his atrocities from one of Barbie's companions, Kurt Merck.

"I should have arrested him," he said. "But I was told to work with him."

Informed political sources said Mr. d'Aubuisson might be planning to run for president of El Salvador in March 1984. Candidates for elective offices must resign their government or legislative posts six months before elections.

Those involved in the movement invite comparisons with the Underground Railroad, the network that surreptitiously guided fugitive slaves to Northern states and Canada before the Civil War.

The smuggling of aliens into the United States by mercenaries, known as "coyotes," is a familiar

feature, while other Christian and Jewish congregations, perhaps as many as 200 according to those in the movement, have offered financial help and moral encouragement to those churches that have done so.

So far, the movement has directly involved Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Quaker, United Church of Christ, Mennonite, Methodist, Lutheran and Unitarian churches.

It has been endorsed by regional and national bodies of major denominations, and has won strong support from two Catholic archbishops, Rembert G. Weakland of Milwaukee and Raymond G. Hunthausen of Seattle.

Archbishop Hunthausen, in a letter last week to all Catholics in western Washington state, not only urged churches in the archdiocese to aid Central American refugees in traditional and legal ways, but also noted pointedly that some churches will be able to "go the last step and offer refugees from Central America sanctuary from the law."

"It is our obligation as Christians" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INSIDE

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- The American Bar Association will continue to require lawyers to keep their clients' secrets even when the clients commit major white-collar crimes. Page 3.
- Goodyear Tire and Rubber has agreed to acquire the Celeron oil and gas concern of Louisiana in a transaction valued at about \$225 million. Page 9.
- The dollar fell against major currencies because of concern about U.S. interest rates and oil prices. Page 9.
- Syria appears to be preparing for a third Soviet SA-5 anti-aircraft missile site near the Jordanian border. Page 2.
- The Solitude of Latin America: The English translation of Gabriel García Márquez's Nobel lecture appears in Insights. Page 5.

Reagan Considering Seeking Added Funds For Jobs This Year

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering asking Congress for supplemental funds for the 1983 budget for a quick but modest jobs initiative in a move apparently aimed at removing the issue from the debate and maneuvering over the president's fiscal 1984 budget.

Edwin Meese 3d, President Ronald Reagan's counselor, and the president had made no decision yet. The fastest way to get additional financing to speed up some federal construction projects would be as part of a supplemental appropriations bill. An urgent request for \$3 billion in additional funds for unemployment compensation is before Congress and could be used as a vehicle for a jobs initiative.

Last week, President Reagan instructed David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, to consider the possibility of undertaking certain federal construction and repair projects in 1983 rather than waiting until 1984 or later, as originally scheduled.

"We have asked, and it won't change the budget a bit, that every agency and department that has got building and maintenance work that is in need of doing, that has not been done so far, will accelerate it," Mr. Reagan said in an interview with local television newscasters Monday.

No administration official has offered any cost estimate of a construction speed-up although when the president was asked his attitude toward a \$5-billion-to-\$7-billion Democratic jobs proposal and a \$2-billion Republican initiative, he replied, "Well, we're looking at the \$2-billion plan."

But House Democratic leaders and sources close to the House Republican leadership asserted that the likely dimensions of the presi-

dent's approach would not satisfy them politically.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, having sensed a political opening on the jobs issue, said, "Democrats...would proceed with their own long-term, three-phase program for relief, recovery and economic reconstruction, regardless of whether Mr. Reagan comes up with a quick, short-term construction spending."

Democratic leadership sources said the first \$5-billion portion of their package would include not only a speeding of federal construction projects, but also some public-service jobs and humanitarian aid to the homeless through financing for shelter and food. Last Friday, Mr. Reagan objected to financing public service jobs and asserted that existing programs deal with the other needs.

The Republicans, fearful of losing the initiative to Democrats and having their party appear insensitive to unemployment and other hardships, have been pressing the White House for some important initiative as well as drafting their own job proposals.

In his television interview, Mr. Reagan acknowledged for the first time that his decision on whether to seek re-election was tied to the nation's economic situation. He was asked if a failure of the economy to recover would influence his decision, and he replied: "Yes, I would think that would be — if there's no recovery, obviously that would be a sign."

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, told reporters that during the leadership briefings on the 1984 Reagan budget, the president had "whispered in my ear that we are not far apart" and had suggested that Mr. O'Neill meet with Mr. Stockman. Mr. O'Neill said he expected the meeting to take place later this week, presumably to let Mr. Stockman lay out the administration's thinking.

Arms Control Nominee Gains in U.S. Senate

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kenneth L. Adelman's contested nomination as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has apparently moved to within one vote of approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, who was previously undecided, said Monday that she was "leaning toward" voting for the nominee.

If Mrs. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, were to back Mr. Adelman, that would leave two Republicans and one Democrat uncommitted among the committee's 17 members.

Six Democrats have tentatively decided to vote against Mr. Adelman, and seven Republicans and one Democrat now appear in favor. Nine votes are needed for approval.

The deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations appears to need only one more vote from among the uncommitted: Senators Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, and Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat from Delaware.

The committee is scheduled to vote Feb. 15 on the nomination. The performance of Mr. Adelman, during his initial confirmation hearing Jan. 27 raised questions as to his understanding of and commitment to arms control and his political stature within the administration.

Mr. Pressler said Monday the White House has become "friendly" and is "trying to accommodate my concerns" on the need for seeking negotiations on a new anti-satellite treaty with the Soviet Union.

Two conservative newspaper columnists, George F. Will and William Safire, have raised questions about comments made by Senator Alan Cranston, the leader of committee Democrats who oppose Mr. Adelman.

Senator Cranston, a California Democrat and presidential candidate, made the remarks at the Jan. 27 confirmation hearing based on a report Mr. Adelman wrote in 1979, "Impact Upon U.S. Security of a South African Nuclear Weapons Capability." The report was written under a Defense Department contract.

Reading one paragraph in the three-page executive summary of the 76-page study, the Senate Democratic whip told the commi-



NO DELIVERY — An independent truck driver pickets at Ambassador Bridge in Detroit, across which new cars were being taken to Windsor, Ontario. American truckers, on strike for more than a week, are protesting increases in the U.S. fuel tax, to begin April 1, and highway user fees, to go into effect in 1984 and 1985.

Reading Advances Found in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American students with "poor academic track records" made major gains in reading during the 1970s, with blacks making the most progress, but "academically able teenagers" lost ground, particularly in math and science, a national study has disclosed.

The study, released Monday, said that "disadvantaged young students and low-achieving students made considerable gains, especially in reading and especially in elementary school." Black "low-achievers," it said, recorded the biggest gains, improving their reading and mathematical abilities and holding their own in science.

The study ascribed the gains to federally funded compensatory education programs and the "back-to-basics" movement in reading. But it said math and science programs suffered as a result of the emphasis on compensatory education and reading and a short supply of teachers in math and science.

The study said schools did not "help high-achieving students compete to demonstrate the potential they showed in elementary school." The drop was particularly dramatic in science scores among "white high-achievers," the study said.

There was a 4.2 percent drop among 11th-graders, a 4.1 percent drop among 8th-graders and a 2.4

percent drop among 4th-graders in this category.

The federally financed study was administered by the Denver-based Educational Commission of the States, which has prepared a National Assessment of Education for the last 13 years. The study compared reading, math and science scores among low-and high-achieving 9-year-olds, 13-year-olds and 17-year-olds during the decade. Students who scored in the top quarter of the tests were considered "high-achievers." Those in the bottom quarter were "low-achievers."

The first amendment was adopted.

U.S. Lawyers Widen Requirement Of Confidentiality in Some Cases

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The American Bar Association has voted to require lawyers to keep their clients' secrets even when the clients insist on committing large financial frauds or other white-collar crimes.

The action, taken Monday, was a stunning setback for sponsors of a proposed new model code of legal ethics. They had pushed for rules recognizing that lawyers' duties of confidentiality to their clients are sometimes transcended by duties of honesty in dealing with others.

It was a victory for lawyers who believe that they owe almost unconditional confidentiality to their clients.

The 207-129 vote by the policy-making House of Delegates amended the proposed ethics code to bar lawyers from "blowing the whistle" even when they learn that their clients are using them in continuing criminal conspiracies. An exception would be crimes "likely to result in imminent death or substantial bodily harm."

In a separate vote of 188 to 135, the House of Delegates adopted another amendment to bar lawyers from informing on clients to prevent illegal actions by corporate officers and directors acting contrary to the interests of their stockholders.

The first amendment was adopted.

ABA's winter convention here, lawyers would be prohibited from breaking their silence to prevent clients from stealing money, whether through financial frauds or other property crimes. Nor could they disclose client secrets to rectify completed or continuing crimes in which the lawyers had been unwitting participants.

The amendment was adopted after a heated debate in the 383-member House of Delegates, over strong objections from members of the commission that had developed the new ethics code over the past five years and others. They said lawyers should have the discretion to disclose information if necessary to extricate themselves from criminal conspiracies, both to protect the public and to protect themselves from dishonest clients.

Mark I. Harrison, a lawyer from Phoenix, Arizona, warned that Monday's action would "enhance the mouthpiece image for which many lawyers are known."

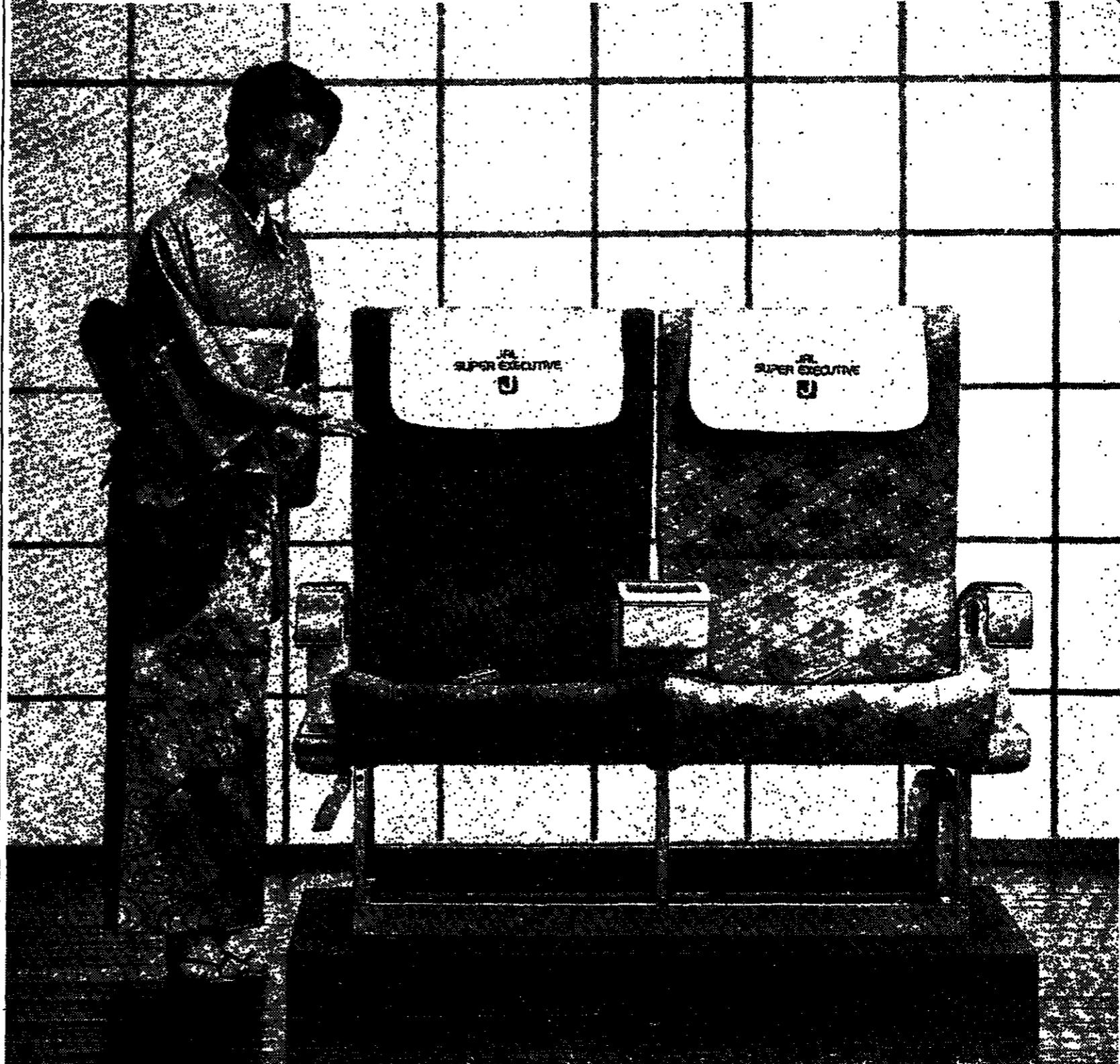
But John C. Elam of Columbus, Ohio, who sponsored both amendments on behalf of the American College of Trial Lawyers, said it was necessary to preserve the traditional confidentiality that he said was crucial to the attorney-client relationship. He and other advocates of his amendments said lawyers who learned of continuing crimes by their clients should simply resign, not blow the whistle.

Dust Storm in Australia

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Melbourne was thrown into darkness in mid-afternoon Tuesday as a dust storm whipped up by hot winds blew across the state of Victoria.

Japan Air Lines has new position for Super Executive with better hearing, broader shoulders, wider experience, and offering generous benefits.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Right Kind of Guns

The U.S. administration's new defense program at last demonstrates verbal sensitivity to American and European concern about nuclear war. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's report to Congress, accompanying the 1984 budget, avoids the belligerent tone that fired the anti-nuclear movement. There is a return to traditional emphasis on deterrence as the main function of nuclear weapons. Absent now is any Reaganite talk of seeking nuclear superiority or of armoring to "prevail" in a nuclear war. The words are nice, but they are still not supported by the budgetary music. This welcome change in tone has yet to be implemented in policy.

Mr. Weinberger no longer emphasizes innovations to correct "errors" of past administrations. Unlike last year's proposals for new weapons programs, the 1984 budget asks funds only for programs already approved. It emphasizes similarities with policies of the past. As for foreign fears that the administration wants to prepare to fight a nuclear war limited to Europe, "nothing could be further from the truth," according to Mr. Weinberger.

The administration's aim, he said, is to raise the nuclear threshold by improving conventional forces, which get 85 percent of the military budget, and the ability to fight a protracted war without resorting to nuclear weapons. Yet it offers no sign of the changes in nuclear force planning, budgeting and procurement that any real revision of last year's "strategic guidance" document would require.

The 1984 budget proposals would increase spending authority 9 percent for conventional forces — but 36 percent for nuclear arms. Budget authority for 1984 and 1985 would total \$15.4 billion for the B-1 bomber and \$14.1

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IMF's 'Jobs Program'

Coaxing the U.S. Congress to pass the money for foreign economic policy is going to be very hard work this year. Hardest of all will doubtless be the appropriation for the International Monetary Fund. That is unfortunate, because a large number of American jobs depend on that money.

Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, spent several hours the other day trying to persuade the House Banking Committee to support the IMF appropriation. The congressmen wanted to know why they should spend money on foreigners when unemployment is so high in the United States.

The case of Mexico is one good answer. Until it got into financial trouble last year, Mexico was buying \$18 billion worth of U.S. goods a year. That made it, after Canada and Japan, one of the United States' three strongest foreign markets. For a short time, last August, it looked as though the Mexican peso might collapse. A hastily organized international rescue operation helped the Mexican government to prevent it, which, in turn, enabled Mexico to avoid defaulting on its foreign loans.

One essential part of the rescue came from the IMF, and the dollars that it put up had high leverage. Because they were used in a se-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Nuclear Debate

It has not been a happy European tour for U.S. Vice President George Bush. In West Germany he has incurred the taunt of interfering in that country's domestic affairs. Italy was omitted from his itinerary until agitation against the siting of cruise missiles in Sicily was brought to his notice. More generally, he has plucked the moral purposes behind nuclear defense to European peoples who are far more interested in the prospects for arms control talks than in East-West propaganda.

But if Mr. Bush misjudged his audience, he had nevertheless a serious purpose, one which is at least as urgent for Europeans as for Americans: the repair of rifts in NATO over nuclear policies.

The strains are not all Washington's fault. In Europe, popular opposition to the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles has mushroomed since the program was adopted by NATO at the end of 1979. All European governments — with the single exception of the French — are being forced to pay attention to it. This is a fact, however unpalatable to governments, and if [Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher wants to turn the Bush tour to some account, she should impress on the vice president the need to get Mr. Reagan to meet this growing dispute.

Given European restiveness, Mr. Reagan would be well advised to study, with his allies, the feasibilities and costs of a "double-key" system [designed to strengthen two-nation control over nuclear weapons in Europe]. It would not satisfy all the European objectors to the cruise and Pershing missiles, but it could sway many. [Control over] nuclear weapons located in Europe is only one of the problems upsetting NATO's internal harmony.

— The San Francisco Chronicle.

FROM OUR FEB. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1903: CGT Plans Paris March

PARIS — The notorious Confédération Générale du Travail has already started to organize its First of May demonstration. Two years ago the announcement of the preparations made by the Confédération for a general strike caused something like a panic in Paris and led to the mobilization of nearly 100,000 troops and police. Last year there was a formidable show of military force. On both occasions the day passed without any serious disturbance. This year the Confédération proposes to organize a demonstration in favor of the eight-hour day. It says there are 150,000 people unemployed in Paris and a reduction of work hours would help remedy that.

1933: Broad Powers for FDR

WASHINGTON — Franklin D. Roosevelt will be cloaked with virtual wartime authority in handling government affairs, if the House of Representatives confirms last night's Senate action, which gives the incoming president almost dictatorial powers to reorganize and abolish government departments for an emergency period of two years. The authority, the widest ever given a president in peacetime, was regarded by critics of the upper house as the most constructive measure passed by the present "lame duck" session. In voting unprecedented power to the chief executive, the Senate surrendered a prerogative heretofore jealously guarded by Congress.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1901-1981), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SZULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

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'Butcher of Lyons' Is Remembered There With Fear, Anger and Mourning

By E.J. Dionne
New York Times Service

LYONS.—Klaus Barbie is known as "the butcher of Lyons," a title he acquired for his Gestapo activities here between 1942 and 1944. Those who encountered him say he earned the sobriquet and he is remembered with fear and anger and mourning.

"The emotional is powerful," said Jean-Jacques Bloch, the president of the Jewish Federation in the Lyons region. "Every Jewish family in Lyons has a loved one, a father or a grandfather, who was a victim of Barbie. No one, among them has forgotten."

For old Resistance leaders and for Barbie's other victims, his trial, if it takes place, will be less a matter of settling old scores than of establishing the truth.

Yet Barbie's arrival has reopened some of France's most painful wounds. During the war, France was not at all united in the fight against the Germans. After the defeat in 1940, many Frenchmen repented to the banner of the Vichy regime, a government com-

mitted to a Nazi victory. Many actively cooperated with the Gestapo — with Barbie himself.

There also has been much angry questioning here about what role the United States may have played in helping Barbie escape trial after

Barbie.

Barbie is held responsible for the deaths of about 4,000 people and the disappearances of 7,500 others.

For a single death, the killing of Jean Moulin, is remembered above all the rest. Mr. Moulin is the great martyr of the Resistance, the man who was sent to France by de Gaulle to create a united move-

ment.

Barbie captured Mr. Moulin on June 21, 1943, at the home and office of Dr. Frederic Dugoujon in the Lyons suburb of Culham-en-Caure.

The Resistance used Dr. Dugoujon's office for a meeting because no one would think much of a few strangers appearing in a doctor's waiting room.

Dr. Dugoujon, who is now mayor of Culham, has become a kind of national figure in the last week, although he insists that his role really was not very important.

"An old childhood friend of mine approached me and asked me if I could be held in my office," he said. "I agreed." He was at the 15th level of the Resistance, if that. That was my main virtue."

The Gestapo, however, had been tipped off. "I was treating a patient," Dr. Dugoujon said, "and all of a sudden I heard crashing on the stairs, footsteps above my head. It was over."

Upstairs, Raymond Aubrac was with Mr. Moulin, whom he knew only by his Resistance code name, Max.

"All the noise gave us some warning, and that allowed us to destroy some papers," Mr. Aubrac said in Paris where he works as an economic development consultant.

"We ate the papers. Have you ever eaten paper? You know, it's not bad when you start, but it's dreadful by the time you're finished."

The Resistance leaders were put in Montluc prison here — the very one where Barbie was taken Saturday night after being returned from Bolivia — and for three days Mr. Aubrac sat and waited.

"But not Mr. Moulin. I saw him two days later, out of my people's sight," Mr. Aubrac said. "He was going down the stairs, but really he was being carried down. He had been beaten terribly. He was all blisters, a leg was sort of trailing behind him. He had been very nearly destroyed."

The evidence of people like Mr. Aubrac will be critical at any trials of Barbie. Barbie claims he delivered Mr. Moulin in good health to French officials.

"But that's preposterous," said Christian Pineau, a Resistance leader who later served as French foreign minister.

Mr. Pineau had arrived at the Montluc prison some weeks before and had a chance meeting with Mr. Moulin shortly before his death.

"For some reason, the Gestapo let me keep a razor," Mr. Pineau said. "And they let me shave all the prisoners. They called me out one day and said they had a job for me to do. It turned out they wanted me to shave Jean Moulin."

"He was ready to die. He had been tortured fiercely, his body was nothing but bruises, and he

had an enormous lump on his temple. There was only one guard and he wasn't looking too closely. Jean Moulin opened an eye and we tried to exchange a few words in English, but I couldn't understand anything he said. Eventually they took him away. I knew he was dying."

Barbie is still thought of by some as a brilliant, if criminal, policeman. But that was not the experience of Mr. Pineau or Mr. Aubrac, both of whom were interrogated by Barbie.

"Barbie had a whole collection of instruments of torture," he said. "It was not sophisticated torture, but brutal. He had whips and billy clubs and two-by-fours. He beat me a lot, and there was nothing intellectual about his methods. He just asked the same questions over and over and over again."

Mr. Aubrac was condemned to death, but thanks to his wife, he won his revenge against Barbie.

"My wife was pregnant at the time and she went to see Barbie and said that she was my lover and wanted to sanctify our relationship before I was killed," Mr. Aubrac said. "If he had checked, he would have found out we were married and had a child. But he did not."

And so on the appointed day, Mr. Aubrac went to meet his wife for preliminary paperwork. The Resistance ambushed the truck, four Gestapo men were killed, and Mr. Aubrac and several of his Resistance comrades were freed.

"But he said I was being very foolish because everyone eventually cracks. I said I couldn't tell him anything because I didn't know anything." She was taken back to her cell.

There are people now saying,

"Why do you bother this poor old guy?" said Ugo Iannucci, a lawyer representing some of the families of victims. "Well this poor old guy didn't respect women or children. He deported people because they were Jewish. He tortured people. He must be brought to justice."

■ Wiesenthal Cables Pinochet

Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, has made a new attempt to have Walter Rauff, accused of killing 250,000 people in World War II, extradited to West Germany from Chile. The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

In a telegram to President Augusto Pinochet of Chile, Mr. Wiesenthal gave Rauff's address in Santiago and appealed: "Please help to ensure that the crimes of this man do not go unpunished."

Communist Guerrillas Increasing Attacks on Marcos Government

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Communist guerrillas are stepping up their challenge to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, attacking in greater numbers than ever before and increasing their recruitment, according to Western diplomats and Philippine sources.

The campaign by the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, is forcing the government to devote more resources to its counterinsurgency effort at a time of severe economic straits.

In a meeting with military leaders Monday, Mr. Marcos ordered the deployment of more troops and helicopters in the southern Philippines, where Communist guerrillas killed 24 persons in three attacks during the weekend, news agencies reported. Mr. Marcos called for an "intensified peace-and-order campaign" in northern and eastern Mindanao, the island where there has been some of the most intensive guerrilla activity.

While the New People's Army still is not considered to be in a position to topple the government, analysts think the organization is steadily gaining ground. Daily, the guerrillas' recruiting efforts have been taking advantage of hard economic times in the Philippines, where more than half the population lives below the poverty line.

The result, according to former President Diostado Macapagal, is that the Philippines — the most important U.S. ally in Southeast Asia — is drifting the way of Nicaragua, whose U.S.-backed authoritarian government was overthrown by leftist rebels.

Mr. Macapagal, 72, now an adviser to the moderate anti-Marcos opposition, said in an interview that, to forestall the Communists' gains, the United States should pressure Mr. Marcos to hold a fair election.

Mr. Macapagal, who was succeeded by Mr. Marcos in 1965, attributed much of the Communists' success to the 1972 declaration of martial law and what he called the Marcos' dictatorship.

"Ironically, the martial law government was imposed to save the country from 1,500 Communist rebels," Mr. Macapagal said. "They were originally confined to Isabela province on the island of Luzon. He said the New People's Army now has 6,000 to 10,000 guerrillas."

A Defense Ministry spokesman put the group's strength at 4,000 to 6,000 fighters but insisted that only about 2,500 were armed and that they relied on a "mass base" of

only 50,000 supporters and sympathizers. However, a well-informed Western diplomat quoted a provincial governor as saying privately that there are at least 12,000 guerrillas in the country, about half of them in Mindanao.

"Up to last month the NPA had not really done much," the diplomat said, but in January an unusual number of incidents were reported — at least 28 guerrilla attacks — with some of the rebel units consisting of up to 200 fighters instead of 10 or 12 as before.

The diplomat emphasized, however, that while the New People's Army can make life difficult for the government, it cannot take power without significant external support.

According to another Western diplomat, the guerrillas "lately have improved their capability and willingness to involve themselves in larger-scale operations." He cited an incident a month ago in which a rebel force of about 200 took over the coastal town of Mabini in the Mindanao province of Davao del Norte for a day before retreating to their inland mountain strongholds.

In other incidents last month, two Philippine Army battalion commanders and a Mindanao mayor were among those killed.

To reassure Filipinos who were worried about attacks by the rebels, Mr. Marcos insisted the incidents "do not prove that they have become stronger and pose a serious threat to national security." He said Jan. 27 that the rebels were merely trying out new tactics in their attacks.

Since he said that, however, a number of successful attacks have been reported.

In one of the latest incidents, a force estimated to number 30 to 200 guerrillas raided government installations near the town of Tagum in Davao del Norte Friday, killing 18 persons, including 10 civilians, Manila newspapers reported.

Mr. Tong, the acting superintendent, said the confiscation of assets would act as a greater deterrent than jail sentences or heavy fines. The maximum penalty for drug offenses is life imprisonment and a fine of 10 million Hong Kong dollars (\$150,000).

He said the task force is now studying the legal problems involved in proving that the wealth procured from drug activities.

Mr. Tong did not say how drug traffickers transfer their money, but officials fighting the drug trade say they have penetrated an underground banking system, which they believe is used to transfer millions of dollars in narcotics money around the world.

They say the system, which can transfer up to \$5 million from one country to another in a matter of hours, uses gold shops, trading companies and money dealers, making transfers through telephone calls, coded telex messages and clandestine radio transmissions between Southeast Asia, Europe and North America.

They estimated that tens of millions of dollars are transferred illegally every week.



Insurgents line up in the main plaza of La Palma, El Salvador, near the Honduran border.

Hong Kong Trying to Seize Assets Of Drug Trade to Halt Trafficking

By Khark Singh
The Associated Press

HONG KONG — The government is trying to seize the assets of drug traffickers, after a big increase in the flow of narcotics into Hong Kong.

The Customs Department has set up a five-member task force to investigate the gains of those engaged in the illegal drug trade.

The task force will try to trace the "laundered" assets of traffickers, then prove in court that the assets were obtained in drug trade.

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Tong Kang-sing, assistant commissioner of customs, attributed the rise to two successive good poppy harvests in the Golden Triangle, an opium-growing region of Thailand, Laos and Burma.

Drug traffickers constantly change their routes and methods of smuggling drugs into the colony, he said.

He said drug traffickers are trying to smuggle their cargoes into Hong Kong via countries that do not produce drugs, because police and customs officials have paid less attention to those countries.

He said that as early as 1980, his department had been tipped off that drug syndicates would use

China as a new staging point. Since 1981, when direct air links were started between Thailand and the southern Chinese city of Canton, customs officials here have been keeping close watch on the region.

The authorities' decision to take tougher action against drug syndicates followed a marked increase in the flow of narcotics into Hong Kong last year. Customs and police officers in 1982 seized 560 kilograms (1,232 pounds) of drugs, of which 40 percent was heroin. The total was a 75 percent increase.

While drug addiction has long been a problem in Hong Kong — there are estimated to be 31,000 addicts, mostly heroin users — some of the drugs were destined for the United States and European countries, officials say.

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U.S. Believes Salvadoran Pilots Rocketed, Machine-Gunned City

By Juan M. Vasquez
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. officials believe that the Salvadoran Air Force used rockets and machine guns in an aerial attack on the guerrilla-occupied city of Berlin, U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton has said.

"We do not believe that bombs fell within the city. The evidence on this is very good," the envoy asserted Monday.

"There is evidence, on the other hand, that some rocket fire, certainly machine-gun fire, was delivered into the city when the air force was flying and trying to hold off the attackers," he continued.

"Probably shouldn't have been done that way, but it was."

In an interview that focused on military aspects of the civil war, Mr. Hinton also charged that the reluctance of Congress to fully support Reagan administration policy has helped prolong the war.

"We need for the Congress to appropriate the funds that the president requests," Mr. Hinton insisted.

He did not elaborate, but it is known that an aerial inspection was made.

The ambassador's comments were offered in the context of a bitter denunciation of the leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front for having attacked Berlin.

Mr. Hinton called Berlin "an open city, an undefended city" funded primarily for its refugee population of about 7,000 persons ...

That it should be attacked is indeed by itself, as far as I'm concerned, a major human-rights violation."

He added: "it is possible that some of the things that the guerrillas did were deliberately designed to provoke a reaction."

As for the effect of the rebels' so-called January offensive, the envoy conceded that the "guerrillas won a few rounds," but he described it as an overall failure in military terms.

"In a psychological-political sense, I think they're ahead on points; the guerrillas are ahead."

During their offensive, the rebels managed to capture an undetermined number of villages and hamlets in the provinces of Morazán, Chalatenango and Usulután. Government forces in Morazán have been removed.

In Chalatenango, guerrillas have been moving freely in and out of such towns as La Palma — a community of 12,000 located along a major road leading to Honduras — without apparent fear of government retaliation. Sporadic fighting continues in Usulután.

Senator Says CIA Seeks to Block Probe Into Attempt to Kill Pope

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

ROME — U.S. Senator Alfonso D'Amato said here Monday that the Central Intelligence Agency had failed to pursue an investigation into the shooting of Pope John Paul II.

The New York Republican also said the agency had tried to discourage investigation into possible Bulgarian and Soviet involvement in the attack.

Mr. D'Amato, calling the CIA's efforts "shockingly inept," said he had been told by a senior agency

Sinai Role Of Australia Questioned

Reuters

CANBERRA — The new leader of the opposition Labor Party said Tuesday it would withdraw the country's peacekeeping force now in the Sinai if it won the general election March 5.

Bob Hawke, a former head of Australia's Trade Union Council, was speaking after being unanimously elected Labor's leader. He replaced Bill Hayden, who said last week he was resigning in the party's interests. Labor has been in opposition to the Liberal-National coalition government for seven years.

The party's policy statement will not be announced until Thursday, but Mr. Hawke said that if Labor came to power it would remove the 109 Australians — mostly helicopter personnel — now serving with the multinational force in the Sinai.

A party spokesman said Labor objected to the force because it did not come under the auspices of the United Nations.

ARTS / LEISURE

Suzan Pitt's 'Magic' BrushBy David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

WIESBADEN, West Germany — Twinkling with fairy lights and pulsing with technicolor neon tubes, the tower spiraling the Queen of the Night across the stage resembles a derailed Ferris wheel. Her daughter Pamina is meanwhile captive in an overstuffed, pink-on-pink salon. And a blandy-chopped plastic wig gives the abducted princess the perpetually startled air of a comic-strip heroine.

To the rescue comes the love-struck Tamino, accompanied by three angelic presences outfitted like Little League baseballers. Such all-American grace notes lend an unmistakable Pop Art flair to Mozart's "The Magic Flute" — probably the most sumptuous, expensive, controversial production ever to grace the theater of the Wiesbaden Opera.

The furor began with the announcement that Nikolaus Lehnhoff had been engaged to stage the production. At 42, he ranks as one of the most resourceful and innovative opera directors in Europe. With a sculptural sense for composing figures on the stage and a scrupulous attention to the smallest, most nuanced gesture, he can enrich the most static scene with high theatricality.

Lehnhoff regards "The Magic Flute" as "the first musical comedy — a breathtaking collage of song, pantomime, fairy tale and burlesque." When the director encountered the work of the American artist Suzan Pitt, he knew he had found his collaborator and immediately commissioned her to design sets and costumes for the Wiesbaden production.

The work that Lehnhoff saw in 1980 at the Denise René/Hans Mayer Gallery in Düsseldorf was entitled "Asparagus Theater." Now permanently installed in the Ludwig Collection in Aachen, it consists of a child-sized theater in which six adults can sit on low, pastel stools to watch an animated film that concludes in a replica of the theater in which the viewer finds himself.

The film traces the kaleidoscopic daydreams, metamorphoses and journeys of a later-day Alice in Wonderland. Her more erotic fantasies would have been X-rated by Disney, though they make a reverential nod to the master of animation.

Minus its nursery-room setting, "Asparagus Theater" took first prize at the Oberhausen Film Festival in 1979, got a bouquet of awards in the United States, and has become a staple on the museum circuit. It was Pitt's seventh animated film. Much of it was shot in the basement of the old ROTC building at Harvard, where she taught for two years; it was completed in Berlin and made her a cult figure in West Germany.



"Magic Flute" designer Pitt.

And in Wiesbaden she herself felt most at home in the cramped, windowless room where the theater's hatmakers ply their trade.

When Lehnhoff proposed that she design "The Magic Flute," Pitt had neither seen nor heard the Mozart opera. It was the scenario that convinced her. Here she found archetypal characters — mother-queen, father-dictator — acting out archetypal roles. Above all, the sparse indications of setting provoked her fantasy: "a rock scene," "an intimate room," "a palm garden," "a temple." There are 12 individual sets, 18 swift scene changes in "The Magic Flute" — no easy assignment for an artist whose sole exposure to the theater was through four college productions. Or for one aware that her predecessors include Schinkel, Kokoschka, Chagall and Hockney.

The first designs were made in the summer of 1981; the job of translating them into sets and costumes began in April 1982, and was scarcely completed in time for a sole dress rehearsal at the end of January.

The sets consciously evoke the toy theaters so popular in the 19th century, utilizing flats,



Suzan Pitt's conception for the pink salon in "The Magic Flute."

Porno Films Again Out in ManilaBy David Briscoe
The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos has ordered the seizure of three of the films that were the hit of his wife's Manila International Film Festival, the presidential palace announced Monday.

The palace said the army confiscated 43 copies of the Filipino films "Virgin People," "The Virgin" and "Naulung Hayop" (A Different Animal) on Friday, after their final festival screening in packed Manila movie houses. Foreign films were not touched.

Marcos also directed that producers, theater owners and distributors connected with the showing of the three films be prosecuted if the board of censors determined there were any law violations.

The palace said the seizure was prompted by reports that the films were going to be pirated and copied as video tapes for sale.

Most of the festival's estimated \$500,000 per day income came from the showing in almost all of metropolitan Manila's 150 movie houses of what are locally called "bomba" movies — movies full of nudity and sex.

They opened a new wound in church-state relations, spotlighted differences in style between the

president and his wife, Imelda, and raised questions about what kind of freedom Filipinos can expect as the Marcoses continue their 17-year rule.

Criticized by some in its opening last year as a frivolous and expensive project, the festival started by Mrs. Marcos was described officially this year as a "festival for a cause."

Between fireworks displays and glittering galas, participants from more than 60 countries were taken on tours of social projects and a government-sponsored refugee center during the 10-day festival, which ended Friday.

Marcos was thanked almost entirely to the efforts of designer and director, but Lehnhoff and Pitt's ingenious collaboration needs bigger, better voices than those found in a medium-sized West German theater, and it may soon have them. The Dallas Opera has registered interest, and the Met's James Levine will see the production during Wiesbaden's May Festival, when the Teatro San Carlo and the Bolshoi also come to town.

Further performances of "The Magic Flute" at the Hessisches Staatstheater, Wiesbaden, are on Feb. 11 and 12, March 4, 14, and 28; April 14, and during the May Festival, April 30-May 26.

But only a handful of well-known movie stars, including Tony Curtis and Robert Duvall, showed up for the festival. Most of those invited didn't come.

The most popular film, "Virgin People," featured 17-year-old Pepa Paloma taking everything off and making graphic love on 29 theater screens where even a bare breast was taboo before the festival. Paloma is too young to see her own movies. The age limit for viewing adult movies is 18.

A Japanese film that features explicit scenes of sexual intercourse and a realistic castration sequence was screened in the government's Folk Arts Theater before sellout crowds of more than 5,000 at a time.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin of Manila, spiritual leader of the predominantly Catholic city, was angered because thousands of teen-agers were getting in to see the uncensored local and foreign films. Sin said that raising money by showing sex movies "could be at the price of seeing an entire generation becoming morally crippled."

Instead of attempting to capture on stage the ice-cold documentary quality of Anger's anger, the director of "Hollywood Babylon" has gone for a gothic, high-camp fantasy that seems to have some trouble separating Los Angeles in the 1920s from Berlin in the 1930s.

Ransacking the book for only its most familiar and oft-told tales (the Fatty Arbuckle case, the Mary Astor diary and the Ramon Novarro murder), Paul Marcus totally ignores some of its most fascinating case histories, such as the still-unresolved death of William Desmond Taylor, the English silent director.

You do not get near the sinister truth of Joseph von Sternberg's studio power by having men prance around a stage clutching riding crops, nor does it help to have Anger played by Geoffrey Burridge as a gay lib recruiting officer. One moment near the end, when a young lookalike Dorothy

'Babylon': Lookin' Back at HollywoodBy Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Over Battersea Bridge, in what will soon have to be known as the South End, since there now appear to be more theaters open there than in the West End, they have an unholly fascination with Kenneth Anger.

Anger, it may not be recalled, was a Hollywood child actor whose most notable appearance was as a

character in search of a plot.

to the play would seem in the Wordsworthian notion that the child is father to the man: The fire cast spends the evening in reverting to childhood, the proving somewhat laborious, they were much the same ones they are now, except shorter, not a startling discovery, and if we imagine "Harvey" rewritten by J.M. Barrie, you will have a idea of Timmwood's fixation youth and stage invisibility.

With three out of five, the

now dark on Shaftesbury Ave it seems a little unfortunate the management of Martin S. man's superb new play "Messiah" has chosen to take it from His stand into the vastness of Aldwych instead of something little more intimate. Let's be nevertheless, that even in the center of London theatrical discourse, should be such tacky travesties of the original.

Though it took 10 more years for "Hollywood Babylon" to work its way out of an underground printing press in Paris and through innumerable potential libel suits into British bookstores, it is rather better than the usual show-biz gossip. Anger is a stylish and immensely thorough writer who has studied the decline and fall of Los Angeles with the same care that Gibbons brought to that of the Roman Empire. All the more pity, therefore, that two London stage shows derived from his book, "Hollywood Dreams," which was seen at the Latchmere Gate, and now "Hollywood Babylon" at the Bridge Lane Theatre, should be such tacky travesties of the original.

In light of attempting to capture on stage the ice-cold documentary quality of Anger's anger, the director of "Hollywood Babylon" has gone for a gothic, high-camp fantasy that seems to have some trouble separating Los Angeles in the 1920s from Berlin in the 1930s.

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officer. One moment near the end,

when a young lookalike Dorothy

comes to from more than 50%

of oblivion.

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highlights the book's social

about the English upper class

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that, enchanting romanticism.

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INSIGHTS

Stockman, Now a Veteran of U.S. Budget Wars, Is Quieter but More Effective

By David Hoffman
and Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than a year ago, David A. Stockman tried in vain to make President Ronald Reagan understand the intricate difficulties of shrinking the federal budget.

He paraded before Mr. Reagan a number of cabinet officials who argued against various budget cuts. This was supposed to make the president realize it was more difficult to reduce the budget deficit than his own critics had said it to be.

It didn't work. Mr. Reagan resolved various budget disputes, but failed to draw Mr. Stockman's desired conclusions about the seriousness of a larger deficit problem, according to General White House and administration officials.

Last fall, when it was time to begin the process again for the fiscal 1984 budget proposal sent to Congress last week, Mr. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, took a different tack. He devised a series of striking charts and graphs that portrayed a looming "structural deficit" that would persist for years even if major budget cuts were made.

Then Mr. Stockman reinforced the message with a sobering "multiple choice" decision paper on the budget. Out of each of 50 programs, the president was asked to check one of three boxes indicating the level of spending he preferred. This made him realize that a balanced budget was not just over the horizon.

Mr. Stockman, who once liked to claim he understood "how the world works," had figured out how Mr. Reagan works, and how to influence his decisions.

It was an important benchmark for Mr. Stockman, 36, who left Harvard Divinity School for a career as congressional aide, Republican theorist and conservative congressman.

Considered one of the best and certainly the brightest of the Reaganites in the heady spring of 1981, Mr. Stockman fell from grace for his emperor-no-clothes disclosures in an *Atlantic Monthly* article by William Greider in December 1981.

Mr. Stockman offered to resign then, but he was kept on by Mr. Reagan after the intervention of the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and Vice President George Bush.

Since then, Mr. Stockman has operated strictly as an insider who yields influence through his encyclopedic budget knowledge and alliances with White House officials, especially Mr. Baker and another presidential assistant, Richard G. Darman.

Next Budget 'Decisive'

Friends say that Mr. Stockman, who is soon to be married, expects to leave government at the end of the current budget cycle, which could be summer or early fall. Mr. Stockman is expected to go into industry or finance. Friends speculate that if all goes well, he might eventually seek a major political office in Michigan, his home state.

Mr. Stockman would not comment on his plans during a recent interview. But he said that he sees the third budget of a presidential term — sandwiched between two election years in which politics tends to dominate budgets — as "decisive" to the administration's fortunes.

Whatever the future may hold, Mr. Stockman

today is more sophisticated and subdued than the energetic young man who arrived in the second-floor office of the Old Executive Office Building in 1981.

Then, Mr. Stockman was confident he could control federal spending because he commanded a powerful understanding of budget details. Now, his associates say, Mr. Stockman has come to appreciate that budget details are not enough when it comes to changing the deeply rooted congressional politics that protect federal spending.

Then, he was confident the economy could be moved quickly, that inflation "melts away like the morning mist" without major economic dislocations. Now, associates say, Mr. Stockman has come to realize the economy cannot be moved as painlessly as he — and Mr. Reagan — had promised.

Once Mr. Stockman was a celebrity on network talk shows and the covers of newsmagazines. Now he has learned to practice discretion in public and work with others, according to more than a dozen top administration officials who talked about Mr. Stockman in recent interviews on the condition they not be identified.

Perhaps more than anyone else in the administration, Mr. Stockman has buttressed with specific policy the broad outlines of the Reagan revolution. He sounded the alarm bells early about the approach of large deficits, and he remains a quiet but influential force in shaping budget decisions and Mr. Reagan's economic thinking.

But doubts about Mr. Stockman's work and credibility still linger. Some congressmen and cabinet members are constantly irritated because his numbers seem to be always changing. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan opened a press

briefing on the budget recently by half-joking that it was being held at 8:30 A.M. "to keep Dave from changing those numbers anymore."

Some White House officials think Mr. Stockman isn't sensitive enough to Mr. Reagan's "fairness" problem, the perception that his policies have unfairly hurt the disadvantaged. Some say Mr. Stockman's "numbers approach" to the budget has discouraged the development of more imaginative programs, such as a far-reaching job bill.

Loss of Credibility

A colleague asked if Mr. Stockman could restore his tattered credibility, responded, "The answer is no. You have to realize the extraordinary credibility he had in the early days. Nobody really could quite keep up with him.... The problem is the Atlantic Monthly thing created a level of doubt in the minds of a lot of people."

For all the doubts, Mr. Stockman's probing intellect and his mastery of the budget is lauded even by partisan critics. Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the House Budget Committee, calls Mr. Stockman "one of the most effective defenders of policy any administration ever had."

Worried by growing deficits, Mr. Stockman first broached more than a year ago the concept of a "structural deficit" that was built in and could not be reduced by spending cuts alone. But the idea "didn't fly then," said one budget official. "People weren't ready for it."

This is when Mr. Stockman and his aides sharpened their visual presentation to Mr. Reagan.

To show Mr. Reagan how difficult it would be to trim the structural deficit, Mr. Stockman

created his "multiple choice" decision paper for Mr. Reagan. After last fall's congressional elections and a series of budget briefings, Mr. Reagan made a "dry run" through the budget book, then checked off his choices.

When Mr. Stockman added up all the choices, they produced \$26 billion in domestic spending cuts and a deficit of about \$150 billion for fiscal 1984, which begins Oct. 1. They did not include choices on military spending, which had been put off.

A few days later, Mr. Stockman administered the same test to seven conservative Republican congressmen. The results showed that, on average, the congressmen had come out with a deficit almost the same as Mr. Reagan's. Mr. Stockman said he concluded that the problem of significantly trimming domestic spending would be "even more difficult than we thought."

There began to appear signs that the structural deficit was gaining recognition in the White House. At the same time, new economic forecasts were being readied that would push the estimated deficits even higher.

On a Sunday night just after New Year's Day, the "Troika" group that prepared the forecasts — Mr. Stockman, Secretary Regan and Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors — met at the Treasury Department for dinner. They were joined by others, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who had talked with Mr. Weinberger on Friday about making new budget calculations off all projections off.

Some of Mr. Stockman's colleagues say there were other problems. "We were all green rookies," one official said, adding that Mr. Stockman, in his first crash effort to trim domestic spending, paid less attention to what he should have to the Pentagon buildup, which under Mr. Weinberger's guidance was projected at higher levels than Mr. Reagan had promised in the campaign.

Another problem was the big 1981 tax-cut bill. "We wanted to cut tax rates, but the total revenue loss was much greater than we wanted, and not enough attention was paid to that," one official said.

The Solitude of Latin America

Gabriel García Márquez, who won the 1982 Nobel Prize in literature, delivered the following Nobel lecture in Stockholm in December. It was translated from the Spanish by Marina Casanova.

By Gabriel García Márquez

ANTONIO Pigafetta, a Florentine navigator who went with Magellan on the first voyage around the world, wrote upon his passage through our southern lands of America, a strictly accurate account that nonetheless resembles a venture into fantasy.

In it he recorded that he had seen hogs with navels on their haunches, clawless birds whose hens laid eggs on the backs of their mates, and others still, resembling wingless pelicans, with beaks like spoons. He wrote of having seen a misbegotten creature with the head and ears of a mule, a camel's body, the legs of a deer and the whimsy of a horse. He described how the first native encountered in Patagonia was confronted with a mirror, whereupon that impaled giant lost his senses to the terror of his own image.

This short and fascinating book, which even then contained the seeds of our present-day novels, is by no means the most staggering account of our reality in that age.

The *Chronicles of the Indies* left us countless others: El Dorado, our so avidly sought and illusory land, appeared on numerous maps for many a long year, shifting its place and form to suit the fantasy of cartographers. In its search for the fountain of eternal youth, the mythical Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca explored the north of Mexico for eight years, in a deluded expedition whose members devoured each other and only five of whom returned, of the 600 who had undertaken it.

One of the many unfathomed mysteries of that age is that of the 11,000 miles, each loaded with 100 pounds of gold, that left Cuzco one day to pay the ransom of Atahualpa and never reached their destination. Subsequently, in colonial times, hens were sold in Cartagena de Indias as that had been raised on alluvial land and whose gizzards contained tiny lumps of gold.

One founder's lust for gold beset us until recently. As late as the last century, a German mission appointed to study the construction of an interoceanic railroad across the isthmus of Panama concluded that the project was feasible on one condition: that the rails not be made of iron, which was scarce in the region, but of gold.

Our independence from Spanish domination did not put us beyond the reach of madness. General Antonio López de Santa Anna, three times dictator of Mexico, held a magnificent funeral for the right leg he had lost in the so-called Patriotic War. General Gabriel García Moreno ruled Ecuador for 16 years as an absolute monarch; at his wake, the corpse was seated on the pres-

dental chair, decked out in full-dress uniform and a protective layer of medals.

General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, the theosophical despot of El Salvador who had 30,000 peasants slaughtered in a savage massacre, invented a pendulum to detect poison in his food, and had street lamps draped in red paper to defeat an epidemic of scarlet fever. The statue to General Francisco Morazán erected in the main square of Tegucigalpa is actually one of Mariano Ney, purchased at a Paris warehouse of second-hand sculptures.

Eleven years ago, the Chilean Pablo Neruda, one of the outstanding poets of our time, enlightened this audience with his word. Since then, the Europeans of good will — and sometimes those of bad, as well — have been struck, with ever greater force, by the unearthly fictions of Latin America: that boundless realm of haunted men and historic women, whose unending obscurity blurs into legend.

We have not had a moment's rest. A pro-machete president entrenched in his burning palace, died fighting an entire army, alone and two suspicious airplane accidents, yet be explained; cut short the life of another great-hearted president and that of a democratic soldier who had revived the dignity of his people.

There have been 5 wars and 17 military coups; there emerged a diabolic dictator who is carrying out, in God's name, the first Latin American genocide of our time. In the meantime, 20 million Latin American children died before the age of 1 — more than have been born in Europe since 1970. Those missing because of repression number nearly 120,000, which is as if no one could account for all the inhabitants of Uppsala.

Numerous women arrested while pregnant have given birth in Argentine prisons, yet nobody knows the whereabouts and identity of their children, who were furiously adopted or sent to an orphanage by order of the military authorities.

Because they tried to change this state of things, nearly 200,000 men and women have died throughout the continent, and more than 100,000 have lost their lives in three small and ill-fated countries of Central America: Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. If this had happened in the United States, the corresponding figure would be that of 1,600,000 violent deaths in four years.

One million people have fled Chile, a country with a tradition of hospitality — that is, 10 percent of its population. Uruguay, a tiny nation of 2.5 million inhabitants, which considered itself the continent's most civilized country, has lost to exile one out of every five citizens. Since 1979, the civil war in El Salvador has produced almost one refugee every 20 minutes. The country that could be formed of all the exiles and forced emigrants of Latin America would have a population larger than that of Norway.

Our independence from Spanish domination did not put us beyond the reach of madness. General Antonio López de Santa Anna, three times dictator of Mexico, held a magnificent funeral for the right leg he had lost in the so-called Patriotic War. General Gabriel García Moreno ruled Ecuador for 16 years as an absolute monarch; at his wake, the corpse was seated on the pres-



Gabriel García Márquez, at his home in Mexico City.

I dare to think that it is this outsized reality, and not just its literary expression, that has deserved the attention of the Swedish Academy of Letters. A reality not of paper, but one that lives within us and determines each instant of our countless daily deaths, and that nourishes a source of insatiable creativity, full of sorrow and beauty, of which this roving and nostalgic Colombian is but one cipher more, singled out by fortune.

Poets and beggars, musicians and prophets, warriors and scoundrels, all creatures of that unbridled reality, we have had to ask but little of imagination, for our crucial problem has been a lack of conventional means to render our lives believable. This, my friends, is the crux of our solitude.

And if these difficulties, whose essence we share, hinder us, it is understandable that the rational talents on this side of the world, exalted in the contemplation of our own cultures, should have found themselves without a valid means to interpret us.

It is only natural that they insist on measuring us with the yardstick that they use for themselves, forgetting that the ravages of life are not the same for all, and that the quest of our own identity is just as arduous and bloody for us as it was for them. The interpretation of our reality through patterns not our own serves only to make us ever more unknown, ever less free, ever more solitary.

Venerable Europe would perhaps be more perceptive if it tried to see us in its own past. If only it recalled that London took 300 years to build its first city wall, and 300 years more to acquire a bishop; that Rome labored in a gloom of uncertainty for 20 centuries, until an Etruscan king anchored it in history; and that the peaceful Swiss of today, who feast us with their mild cheeses and aphrodisiac wines, bled Europe as soldiers of fortune as late as the 16th century.

Even at the height of the Renaissance, 12,000 languishes in the pay of the imperial armies sacked and devastated Rome and put 8,000 of its inhabitants to the sword.

I do not mean to embody the illusions of Tomo Kröger, whose dreams of uniting a chaste north to a passionate south were exalted here 53 years ago, by Thomas Mann. But I do believe that those clear-sighted Europeans who struggle, here as well, for a more just and humane homeland could help us far better if they reconsidered their way of seeing us.

Solidarity with our dreams will not make us feel less alone, as long as it is not translated into concrete acts of legitimate support for all the peoples that assume the illusion of having a life of their own in the distribution of the world.

Latin America neither wants, nor has any reason, to be a pawn without a will of its own; nor is it merely wishful thinking that its quest for independence and originality should become a

Western aspiration. However, the navigational advances that have narrowed such distances between our Americas and Europe seem, conversely, to have accentuated our cultural remoteness.

Why is the originality so readily granted us in literature so mistrustfully denied us in our different attempts at social change? Why think that the social justice sought by progressive Europeans for their own countries cannot also be a goal for Latin America, with different methods for dissimilar conditions?

No: the immeasurable violence and pain of our history are the result of age-old inequities and untold bitterness, and not a conspiracy plotted 3,000 leagues from our homes. But many European leaders and thinkers have thought so, with the childlikeess of old-timers who have forgotten the fruitful excesses of their youth, as if it were impossible to find another destiny than to live at the mercy of the two great masters of the world. This, my friends, is the very scale of our solitude.

In spite of this, to oppression, plundering and abandonment, we respond with life. Neither floods nor plagues, nor famines nor catastrophes, nor even the eternal wars of century upon century have been able to subdue the persistent advantage of life over death.

An advantage that grows and quickens: Every year there are 74 million more births than deaths, a sufficient number of new lives to multiply, each year, the population of New York sevenfold. Most of these births occur in the countries of least resources — including, of course, those of Latin America.

Conversely, the most prosperous countries have succeeded in accumulating powers of destruction such as to annihilate, a hundred times over, not only all the human beings that have existed to this day but also the totality of all living beings that have ever drawn breath on this planet of misfortune.

On a day like today, my master William Faulkner said, "I decline to accept the end of man." I would feel unworthy of standing in this place that was his if I were not fully aware that the colossal tragedy he refused to recognize 32 years ago is now, for the first time since the beginning of humanity, nothing more than a simple scientific possibility.

Faced with this awesome reality that must have seemed a mere utopia through all of human time, we, the inventors of tales, who will believe anything, feel entitled to believe that it is not yet too late to engage in the creation of the opposite utopia. A new and sweeping utopia of life, where no one will be able to decide for others how they die, where love will prove true and happiness be possible, and where the races condemned to one hundred years of solitude will have, at last and forever, a second opportunity on earth.

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China's America Watchers: A Seldom-Seen Cadre Advises Behind the Scenes

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

BELING — Sinking beside Secretary of State George P. Shultz at the Great Hall of the People, the pre-eminent Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, needed no introduction as the doyen of Chinese-American relations.

But flanking Mr. Deng in the horseshoe-seating arrangement were several Chinese officials previously unknown to Mr. Shultz, despite their paramount role on Beijing's perceptions and policies toward the United States.

The officials were China's leading U.S. experts, seasoned diplomats and policy analysts who interpret the United States for the Communist Party's inner councils, but handle the daily demands of bilateral ties.

Known as "America watchers," they strike a sharp contrast to their U.S. counterparts, serving as advisers and faithful implementers of policy, not forceful advocates.

Never in Public

They brief their superiors at length but never give a public speech. They draft position papers but not publish them. They may provoke debate in the Communist Party's inner councils, but they avoid personal involvement and never quit in protest.

In their backstage fashion, however, they have guided Beijing through 12 uneven years of U.S.-Chinese relations, while U.S. officials have come and gone during four administrations.

Gazing at Mr. Shultz's entourage in the ornate room during the meeting on Saturday, Mr. Deng quipped, "I don't see many familiar faces."

Yet seated within range of Mr. Deng were the same specialists who have helped to steer every turn in bilateral relations since Henry A. Kissinger's secret talks in Beijing in 1971.

First in line was the newly appointed ambas-



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dential information and interests. We've set up internal controls to ensure strict secrecy of M&A assignments—from the first contact to the final handshake.

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Brazil '83 Trade Notes

Makes Slow Start

BRASILIA — Brazil, which is counting on 1983 trade surplus of \$6 billion to stay solvent off to a slow start this year with a \$1 million surplus in January.

The Finance Ministry secretary-general, Cesar Viacava, said Monday that the results were within expectations and that January was to be a weak month for the Brazilian economy.

He said the results did not alter the government's 1983 target. The \$6 billion target is centerpiece of Brazil's strategy for coping with a massive foreign debt, calculated now at \$89 billion, and is vital to its negotiations for multi-billion dollar loans from the International Monetary Fund and the world's commercial banks.

The January figure compares with a sum of \$162 million in December and one of \$1 million in January 1982. Brazil's visible trade surplus was \$775 million in 1982 and \$1.5 billion in 1981.

Exports in January totaled \$1.57 billion compared with \$1.75 billion in December. In January last year, imports for the month reached \$1.41 million dollars, while \$1.59 million in December and \$1.65 million in January 1982.

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Ind.	100.10	99.80	99.70	-0.20
20 Ttr.	485.10	485.74	484.72	-0.56
65 Sft.	432.72	432.72	432.60	-0.36

Included in the totals figures.

Market Summary, Feb. 8

Market Diaries

	NYSE	AMEX	H&S	Low	Close	Chg.
Adv.	705	1,104	247	425	579	+79
Vol. Up.	2,457	2,457	2,457	472	472	+1
Vol. Down	2,458	2,458	2,458	471	471	-1
New highs	123	223	213	188	188	-1
New lows	6	0	0	0	0	-

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	BVY	Sales	Short	Chg.
Feb. 7	225,727	475,478	1,417	-1
Feb. 8	189,982	364,682	639	-1
Feb. 9	207,570	440,945	1,216	-1

Included in the sales figures.

AMEX Stock Index

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
H&S	371.81	368.93	387.32	386.30
Industrials	69.77	69.77	69.81	69.81
Utilities	64.29	64.29	64.19	64.21
Finance	84.48	84.48	84.48	84.48

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	94.62	94.58	94.56	-0.02
Industrials	97.04	96.98	96.96	-0.02
Utilities	44.29	44.14	44.19	-0.01
Finance	84.48	84.48	84.48	-0.01

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
BrownCo	32,200	171%	+1%
Brink's	37,314	11%	-1%
Not Patent	102,700	16%	+1%
Aspergic	44,200	11%	-1%
Verbatim	10,200	31	+1%
Amgen	10,200	31	+1%
TIEComm	22,200	11%	-1%
Caterpillar	32,200	22%	+1%

Included in the sales figures.

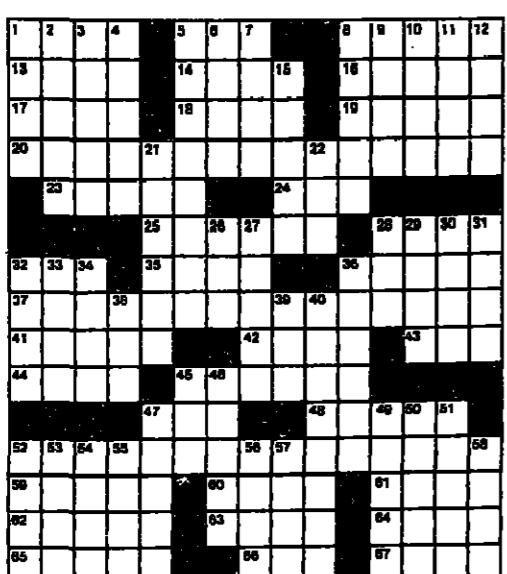
Includes all stocks traded.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Includes all stocks traded.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Voluminous
2 Barbera
3 Scuffle
4 Side petals
5 The hawk is
6 Papal crown
7 Word with
make or piece
8 Writer Sholem
9 Space under
the eaves
10 Taks
21 Vira
24 Extra's role
25 Long-lasting
28 Illus.
32 Pose a
question
35 Digs for
second-longest
river
37 Linguistic
blunder
41 Wanner
42 Writer
O'Flaherty's
biopic
43 Ending for
muster
44 Word in early
telegrams
45 "O— I e'er
took delight in
thy praises":
Byron
- DOWN
- 1 Roots' calls
2 Ho's "hello"
3 Word-of-
mouth,
in law
4 Tax type
5 Rocket launch
6 One of
Gotham's
rivers
7 Fjord's
Scottish cousin
8 Commerce
9 Quot.
10 Assess
11 Mex. neighbor
12 Thirty inches
13 "Come Back,
Little"—
21 Mild quare
22 Reception.

WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW		
C ALGARVE	13 55 7 45	Overcast	LONDON	4 39 1 32	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14 57 3 42	Snowy	LOS ANGELES	17 63 14 57	Rain
ANKARA	8 32 11 12	Foggy	MANILA	9 79 22 72	Cloudy
ATHENS	16 61 12 54	Fair	MEXICO CITY	24 75 2 38	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	22 72 59	Cloudy	MIAMI	28 66 11 52	Fair
BANGKOK	35 45 23 73	Cloudy	MILAN	3 36 5 38	Snow
BERLIN	14 55 7 45	Fair	MONTREAL	19 77 10 52	Snow
BELGRADE	7 45 2 32	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1 34 12 19	Fair
BELGRADE	0 32 2 28	Snow	MUNICH	2 34 12 54	Fair
BOSTON	1 34 4 35	Cloudy	NAIROBI	26 79 20 68	Cloudy
BUCHELS	13 54 8 32	Fair	MASSAU	27 61 22 72	Fair
BUDAPEST	2 34 8 32	Overcast	NEW DELHI	28 68 10 50	Fair
BUEENOS AIRES	33 71 21 58	Fair	NEW YORK	2 26 5 32	Fair
CAIRO	19 54 8 46	Fair	OSLO	2 24 4 18	Fair
CANTON	24 75 18 55	Fair	PARIS	3 36 1 34	Overcast
CASABLANCA	14 55 7 45	Fair	PRAGUE	8 34 1 34	Snow
CHICAGO	3 13 19	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	6 43 3 38	Rain
COPENHAGEN	0 31 1 30	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	26 79 20 68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16 61 5 41	Fair	SAO PAULO	28 68 10 50	Fair
DAKAR	12 54 2 36	Fair	SEOUL	3 36 5 38	Fair
EDINBURGH	5 36 8 32	Fair	SHANGHAI	11 53 1 34	Fair
FLORENCE	3 36 8 32	Fair	SINGAPORE	33 61 21 77	Fair
FRANKFURT	2 36 8 32	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2 28 4 18	Snow
GENEVA	4 35 8 32	Cloudy	TAIPEI	19 55 1 32	Rain
HANNOVER	25 75 18 55	Fair	TEL AVIV	16 44 6 43	Fair
HELSINKI	11 17 12 3	Fair	TOKYO	11 53 5 41	Fair
HONG KONG	16 61 12 55	Rain	TUNIS	13 53 5 38	Overcast
HOUSTON	17 63 4 39	Cloudy	VENICE	5 41 1 34	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14 57 9 48	Fair	VINA	1 36 5 38	Overcast
JERUSALEM	12 54 15 39	Fair	WAWSAW	-1 36 5 38	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20 75 18 55	Fair	WASHINGTON	4 35 4 21	Fair
LIMA	32 85 21 77	Fair	ZURICH	4 35 4 21	Rain
LISBON	10 54 5 41	Rain			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 8, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some which are supplied on a weekly basis. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the indicated period: (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (b) — bi-monthly; (r) — quarterly; (i) — irregular.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO., S.A. \$119.01

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

(d) 1 Center

(d) 1 Stock Fund

(d) 1 Bond Fund

(d) 1 Short-Term Fund

(d) 1 Short-Term Bond Fund

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SPORTS

Hagler, Top Billing at Last, Still a Hard Act to Sell

At the Baltimore Civic Center last Nov. 9, when Sugar Ray Leonard dedicated his throne as boxing's biggest star, he talked about the mutations he could make by fighting Marvin Hagler. Then, all the while looking directly at Hagler, Leonard announced his retirement with these words: "Unfortunately, it will never happen."

It was apparent why Leonard had urged Hagler to attend. "Ray was

passing the mantle to Marvin," said promoter Bob Arum.

Not that it would change anything, least of all Hagler.

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

PROVINCETOWN, Massachusetts — Within 48 hours of the announcement that Marvin Hagler would next defend his middleweight championship against Tony Sibson of England in Worcester, not far from his hometown home, the Centrum's 13,400 seats were sold out.

Hagler, who could never attract crowds to the Boston Garden, his home arena, before Ray Leonard's retirement, had "arrived as an American hero," reasoned Arum.

Since Leonard's retirement, Hagler has endorsed sportswear and shoes, and every day New York subway riders can see his glowering presence, softened somewhat by that of his mother, on poster-size advertisements for dried beans.

"It was rather obvious that Marvin would be the guy," said Mike Trainer, Leonard's lawyer and the acknowledged expert on the care

and packaging of prizefighters. "It doesn't take a genius to look at the fighters on the scene for charisma and talent to know that Marvin is right there. He's tough, he's competitive, he's a gentleman and he gives you his best every fight."

"The retirement — Ray wanted him there because he's very fond of him and has great respect for him. It was a way for Ray not only to acknowledge Marvin, but also to give Marvin a pop, to help put him in the spotlight."

Steve Wainwright, Hagler's attorney, called it "inevitable."

"He was going to break through by beating Ray in the ring or by Ray stepping aside," said Wainwright. "Ray stepped aside graciously, and he passed the mantle to Marvin."

At the retirement, Hagler sat stoically in his tuxedo, listening as his hopes for a payday of anywhere from \$6 million to \$10 million were dashed. "It would have been the fight of the century," he said last week, sitting by the cozy fire of the Provincetown Inn. "But I knew what he was going to say. He made the right decision."

On Friday night, Hagler will

earn about \$1.1 million for fighting Sibson, the little-known but tough British and European champion.

Hagler figures to make even more in his next defense, against Frank Fletcher. In fact, Hagler has already made more money than any middleweight champion in history.

Marceline Marvin Hagler has not been an easy sell — perhaps, said Trainer, "because he's not perceived as approachable."

The shame of it is that he isn't

that way personally. He's really a

lovely guy. But the public gets too many mixed signals about him. People don't like people they can't classify."

Wainwright called Hagler "somewhat of a dichotomy."

"On the one avenue, he is the professional athlete who exudes violence and destruction in the ring," said Wainwright. "On the other, he is Marvin the family man, who always has time for children, who devotes energies to the handicapped and a man with a smile on his face, a man who is down to earth and soft-spoken."

Hagler is far more ambivalent about publicity than were Leonard or Muhammad Ali. He enjoys the fact that his face is now well known. "But I wouldn't want to be in Muhammad Ali's shoes. He can't find a place on earth to even take a second breath. I'm not only a champion, I'm a social worker, a counselor, a consultant and a lawyer. Everybody comes up to me with different problems. Sometimes I think I'm a bank, too; people ask me for money."

"I'm not a lonely man, but I like to be alone. I build up a hatred, but it's nothing personal," he said. "I can't be around my family now. The kids wouldn't understand why daddy was angry and that he wasn't punishing them."

There are no frills to a Hagler workout. Just work. "What you do in the gym is what you do out there," he said. "You play around there, you play around out there."

Because promotion is secondary to preparation, Hagler cuts off all interviews last Friday. "I told him a lot of reporters couldn't get here before the week of the fight," said Pat Petronelli, who with his

brother, Goody, manages Hagler. "But he just said, 'Pat, you know how I am. I want to concentrate.'"

"For those seven days before the fight," said Wainwright, "he'll be building a fire in his head and a fire in his heart to take into the ring."

Hagler's doing this to make himself meaner. For him to shake hands with his opponent two days before a fight or to answer questions about his life's expectations from the press would get him out of the trance."

Diana Ross and Sammy Davis Jr., they get paid for their talents and I know they must have bad nights but they still get paid top dollar."

"Who's out there?" said Goody Petronelli, who is also Hagler's trainer. "People aren't stupid. They want to know that the other guy can beat Marvin. But Marvin don't understand that. He's head and shoulders above all the opponents out there."

Thomas Hearns, the World Boxing Council junior-middleweight champion and a likely opponent later this year, is the only possible opponent with whom Hagler could make \$2 million or \$3 million. But, after Sibson, Hagler would have to defend against Juan Domingo Roldan, an Argentine with little hope of defeating him but who is rated No. 1 by the World Boxing Association.

As the only champion recognized by both the WBA and WBC, Hagler is caught in the middle of boxing politics. He must face both sanctioning bodies' mandatory challengers or risk being stripped of his titles.

"Having both belts keeps you very active," he said, pausing for effect — "going to the bank."

Unfortunately for him, the deposits are not as large as they could be since the sanctioning bodies, especially the WBA, keep insisting that people like Roldan and Fulgencio Obelmejias are the best challengers. Obelmejias, a Venezuelan, was twice a mandatory opponent. Hagler knocked him out easily the first time and it was even quicker the second.

Yet Hagler is not one to take any opponent lightly. He had come up the hard way, a 1973 national amateur champion who had trouble getting fights, let alone decent paydays. As Joe Frazier once told him, "You're a southpaw, you're black and you're good."

The Petronellis could not move him quickly. Said Goody Petronelli: "They kept telling us, 'Who needs a Marvin Hagler? He's a guy who can destroy you.'"



N.Y.T. via AP

Talent-Rich Conference Teams Vie in NHL All-Star Game

By Alex Yannis
New York Times Service

UNIONDALE, New York — Coach Al Arbour said Monday he had so much talent at his disposal for Tuesday night's National Hockey League all-star game here that he would use Bryan Trottier, the classy New York Islander center, as a left wing.

The talent is so deep, Arbour said, that he may "just watch" and let one of his players supervise the

All-Star Rosters

WALES CONFERENCE
Goalkeepers: Pete Peeters, Boston; Peter Dennis, Philadelphia; Steve Shutt, Hartford; Mike Ramsey, Buffalo; Denis Potvin, New York.
Defenders: Ron Francis, Hartford; Barry Pederson, Boston; Steve Shutt, Hartford; Rick Kehoe, Pittsburgh; Bryan Trullier, Mike Bossy, N.Y. Islanders; Morton Stasny, Peter Stastny, Quebec; Hector Mairal, New Jersey; Doug Gilmour, Philadelphia; CAMERON, CALIFORNIA
Goalkeepers: Marvin Benescek, Chicago; John Corrall, Vancouver.
Defenders: Willie Huber, Detroit; Chris Horvat, Minnesota; Bob Murray, Dave Cowley, Colorado; Doug Gilmour, Edmonton; Dave Retzlaf, Winnipeg.
Forwards: Neal Broten, Dino Ciccarelli, Tom McCrory, Milwaukee; Len McDonald, Calgary; Brian Sutter, St. Louis; Morten Andersen, Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles; Denis Savard, Al Secord, Chicago; Rick Vaive, Toronto.

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NHL Scoring Leaders

GRETZKY, EDM. 6 A. Pts. 125
Messer, Edm. 5 A. Pts. 124
Bosch, N.Y.J. 5 A. Pts. 123
Stastny, Que. 5 A. Pts. 122
Gilmour, Cal. 5 A. Pts. 121
Pederson, Bos. 5 A. Pts. 120
Kurri, Edm. 5 A. Pts. 119
Nilsson, Cal. 5 A. Pts. 118
Anderson, Edm. 5 A. Pts. 117
McDonald, Cal. 5 A. Pts. 116
Clarke, Phila. 5 A. Pts. 115

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
CLEVELAND — Signed Otto Veltz, right fielder; Anthony Giordano, relief pitcher; Ken Kunkel, second baseman; and Steven Ciccio, pitcher.
MINNESOTA — Signed Frank Viola and Paul Morris, pitchers to one-year contracts.

Northwest League
DENVER — Traded Rick Miller, center, to Donny Schreiber, center.
NEW JERSEY — Signed Jon von Bruck, left fielder, to a 10-day contract.

WEAVER — Signed Alvin Edwards, pitcher, to a third-round draft choice in 1980, and cash to Cleveland for Jim Jones Edwards, career (the teams will also exchange first-round draft choices in 1981); placed Joel Kramer, forward, on the injured list; added Charles Primus to the roster.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
ATLANTA — Signed Bobby Jackson on contract.
BUFFALO — Signed Jim McInroy offensive line coach.
NEW ENGLAND — Signed Ted Pash defensive coordinator.
PHILADELPHIA — Signed Dick Ward offensive coordinator.

SAFETY — Signed Ray Harris, tight end; Randy Timm, end; Joe Vitt, assistant coaches, will be retained.

United States Football League
ARIZONA — Signed Dennis Sprout and Terry Givens, wide receivers; Terrell Ward, defensive back; Mike Johnson, defensive tackle; Keith Bell, defensive end; Matt Williams, defensive back; Ricky Odem, defensive end; and Jim McRae, defensive back.
CALIFORNIA — Signed Jim Edwards, defensive end; and Ron Jackson, running back.

COLLEGE
GRAND VALLEY, ST. — Announced the retirement of Pete Roselli, head basketball coach, after 10 seasons; named training camp director and an advance scout for the Seattle Mariners.

U.S. College Basketball Polls

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and win-loss streaks in parentheses:

1. North Carolina (44) 12-1
2. Nevada-Las Vegas (16) 12-2
3. Virginia (12) 12-2
4. Indiana (16) 12-2
5. UCLA 12-2
6. Houston (21) 12-2
7. Michigan State (17) 12-2
8. Arkansas 12-2
9. Kentucky (14-5) 12-2
10. Missouri 12-2
11. Louisville 12-2
12. Villanova 12-2
13. Georgetown 12-2
14. Connecticut 12-2
15. Princeton 12-2
16. Syracuse 12-2
17. Wichita St. 12-2
18. Louisville 12-2
19. Illinois 12-2
20. Marquette 12-2

BY AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL COLLEGE HOCKEY CONFERENCE, TEAMS IN NCAAC CONFERENCES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP CONSIDERATION BY UPI. CURRENTLY, ON PROFESSIONAL SIDE: Oklahoma City, St. Louis and Wichita St.

United Press International
NEW YORK (UPI) — The United Press International board of coaches, ten coaches

Howe of the Flyers were tied for first among defensemen.

Because of heavy snows and snarled traveling arrangements, Peeters and Howe were not present, but Potvin said they would be at the game if they felt as he did.

"I didn't make it last year because of an injury, and I realized how much I miss it. You can't play in this game often enough," said Potvin, who will be making his seventh appearance.

They were upset. I was selected to the team because I raised the average age from 23 to 25," said the flamboyant, 30-year-old McDonald, acting as the spokesman for the Campbell Conference players.

"He can joke all he wants," said Murray Bannerman of Chicago. "but I'm new at this, and I'm happy to be here." Bannerman will be the starting Campbell goalie in his first all-star appearance.

The Wales Conference has won

six of the last seven years, the Wales Conference won the first five meetings before the Campbell Conference won in 1981.

This time the Campbells have the league's top three scorers in Wayne Gretzky and Mark Messier of the Edmonton Oilers and Denis Savard of the Chicago Black Hawks. In Lanny McDonald of the Calgary Flames, he will be the fifth top goal-scorer.

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